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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/083,209 02/25/2002		David M. Chapin	D/A2012	5638
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Patent Documentation Center			RUDOLPH, VINCENT M	
Xerox Corpora	tion			.
Xerox Square 20th Floor			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
100 Clinton Ave. S.			2624	

DATE MAILED: 01/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/083,209	CHAPIN ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Vincent M. Rudolph	2624				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 N	1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>21 November 2005</u> .					
2a)⊠ This action is FINAL . 2b)☐ This	action is non-final.					
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
 4) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. 						
Application Papers						
 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) The drawing(s) filed on 25 February 2002 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152. 						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:					

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) in view of Rosen (Pub. # 20030048473).

Regarding claim 1, Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) discloses a system for installing on a host device (a computer workstation, See Figure 2, Element 204) connected to a network (See Figure 2, Element 206; Page 2, Paragraph 0024), a printer driver for a printer of a particular type (either a single-function device or a multifunction printer, See Figure 2, Element 202; Page 2, Paragraph 0025) within a network (See Figure 2; Page 2, Paragraph 0024). A link is displayed on the networked host device (a hypertext link is displayed on the computer workstation, See Page 2, Paragraph 0029) whenever it contacts the printer by way of its IP address (See Figure 3; Page 2, Paragraph 0025). This allows the computer to access the installer (a printer web server, See Figure 3, Element 302) from the web page resident on the networked printer (See Page 2, Paragraph 0029). The printer's unique identification is also unknown to the host device (the IP address of the printer is known to the workstation user. See Page 2, Paragraph 0028). The printer driver is for a printer of a particular

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type (the web server supplies the driver for the printer device, either a single-function or MFP, as requested, See Page 2, Paragraph 0025 and Paragraph 0030). An identifier (the computer workstation, See Figure 2, Element 204) uniquely identifies the printer on the network and then stores the printer's unique identification of the host device (the user knows its distinctive IP address so whenever the user can enter its address into the web browser, the host device stores the unique identification information of the printer, See Page 2, Paragraph 0028). An installer (a printer web server, See Figure 3, Element 302) responds to the link from the identified printer and supplies the printer driver software to the host device (See Page 2, Paragraph 0029) and also maps the printer on the host device in order to enable print jobs to be sent from the host device to the printer driver software is stored, the computer workstation can then send a print job to the printer, See Page 3, Paragraph 0041).

Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) does not disclose that within the network includes at least two printers of a particular type.

Rosen (Pub. # 20030048473) discloses that two printers (See Figure 4, Elements 402 and 404) are connected within a network (See Figure 4; Page 3, Paragraph 0037).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to have multiple printers disclosed by Rosen (Pub. # 20030048473), and incorporate it into the system of Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) because having more that one printer connected in a network allows a user to select a printer if a printer is busy, has an error, cannot complete the print job or has more

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features, such as stapling or sorting, that can handle the tasks of the requested print job.

Regarding claim 2, Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) discloses the printer has an IP address included within the unique identification so a networked computer can access it (See Page 2, Paragraph 0025).

Regarding claim 3, Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) discloses the printer has an IP address included within the unique identification (See Page 2, Paragraph 0025). Since the IP address uniquely identifies the printer, it is inherent that the printer's name would be included also because the computer user would need to know the IP address along with the printer's name within the network in order to connect and print to it correctly.

Regarding claim 4, Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) discloses the identifier, such as the computer's operating system, loads a web browser and accesses the printer via the network address (See Page 3, Paragraph 0039). Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) does not explicitly state that a web browser cookie is stored onto the computer as a result of the printer device being identified. Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) does disclose the web browser is used to reach the printer. Web browsers use cookies, which have web site as well as personally identifiable information stored in a text file on a computer. It is known to those of ordinary skill in the art and inherent in computer networks that when a browser contacts a designated web site, a cookie is created containing the network address information in the temporary internet files of the host

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computer. Thus, it is inherent that the device of Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) makes and stores a cookie after the network, or IP, address of the printer is contacted.

Regarding claim 5, Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) discloses the printer driver software can be located within the printer, such as the printer memory (See Figure 3, Element 306) itself on the network when the computer requests to download the software from the hypertext link (See Page 2, Paragraph 0029-0030). Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) does not explicitly state that a web browser cookie is stored onto the computer as a result of the printer device being identified. Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) does disclose the web browser is used to reach the printer. Web browsers use cookies, which have web site as well as personally identifiable information stored in a text file on a computer. It is known to those of ordinary skill in the art and inherent in computer networks that when a browser contacts a designated web site, a cookie is created containing the network address information in the temporary internet files of the host computer. Thus, it is inherent that the device of Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) makes and stores a cookie after the network, or IP, address of the printer is contacted.

Regarding claim 6, Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) discloses that the printer driver can be received another location within the network, such as an external server, to supply updated printer driver software to the computer workstation (See Page 3, Paragraph 0042). Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) does not explicitly state that a web browser cookie is stored onto the computer as a result of the printer device being identified. Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) does disclose the web browser is used to

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reach the printer. Web browsers use cookies, which have web site as well as personally identifiable information stored in a text file on a computer. It is known to those of ordinary skill in the art and inherent in computer networks that when a browser contacts a designated web site, a cookie is created containing the network address information in the temporary internet files of the host computer. Thus, it is inherent that the device of Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) makes and stores a cookie after the network, or IP, address of the printer is contacted.

Regarding claim 7, Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) discloses the host computer, or computer workstation (See Figure 2, Element 204), can comprise of a personal computer such as a desktop or laptop computer (See Page 2, Paragraph 0027).

Regarding claims 8-11, the rationale provided in the rejection of claims 1-3 and 7 are incorporated herein respectively. In addition the system of claims 1-3 and 7 corresponds to the method of claims 8-11 and provides the steps disclosed herein, respectively.

Response to Arguments

Applicant argues that Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) requires the user to know the printer's IP address before the printer driver can be installed. Even though Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) does state this, his system meets the claimed limitations disclosed. For instance, in the independent claim, the applicant claims the printer's unique identification is unknown to the host device. This corresponds to what the Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) discloses such that the host device does not need to know the printer's unique identification. Instead, the user knows it and enters the

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identification number into the web browser of the workstation computer. Therefore, the printer's unique identification maybe unknown to the host device, it is not unknown to the user. While applicant may have intended to distinguish this feature over Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011), the limitations added are broad enough that Schacht (Pub. # 20030051011) meets these limitations. Based on these facts, this action is made final.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure is: Leigh ('787), Hall (Pub. # 2003/0123082), Rosen (Pub. # 2003/0048473), Lomas ('424), and Microsoft Corporation "Understanding cookies."

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vincent M. Rudolph whose telephone number is (571) 272-8243. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Moore can be reached on (571) 272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Vincent M Rudolph Examiner Art Unit 2624

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